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## NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 5,746.

Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.—14 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere,  
and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.CROKER ON POLITICS.  
STATEMENT TO JOURNAL.Not Making Fight  
on Any Dem-  
ocrat.In Favor of Early  
Convention.Any Published Attack on Ex-Gov.  
Hill, He Expressly Declares, Is  
Not Sanctioned by Him.

Saratoga, Aug. 9.—Mr. Croker made the following statement at half-past 11 to-night in regard to his policy in the approaching campaign:

"You can say for me that we have no candidate in view at the present time. We want the best man we can get, but I don't know who he is myself, nobody knows. When the time comes the man will come with it. We are going right ahead and will hold our convention without reference to the time when the Republicans meet. We don't care when they meet or what they do, because we know that the issues upon which we shall wage our fight are of such force that they cannot be controverted."

"The Republicans have their work cut out for them and will need to muster all their resources to answer to the people for their corrupt administration of State affairs."

"Now, I want to say that Tammany Hall disclaims responsibility for all attacks that have been made upon any Democrat through the newspaper press. Tammany will not attack any Democrat through the press. When we attack any Democrat it will be face to face, and not in any underhand fashion."

"I disclaim responsibility for any attacks that have been made upon Senator Hill in the columns of the morning Telegraph. Those attacks were made by a man who signed his name to them, and we could not control that. The opinion of Tammany Hall, but the opinion of an individual. He must stand for them."

"As I said before, we do not attack any Democrat and we will not attack any Democrat in this campaign except in an open and above board fashion."

"I think the State Committee will meet here on Saturday night. We are all here and we all want to meet, and now is the time to meet. Chairman Danforth realizes this, and I know it is for the benefit of the party to oppose his will to that of the majority. Not only do those members of the State committee who are with us desire the meeting now, but many from the interior of the State have signified their wish to get together now and fix an early date for the convention. We all want to go to work right now without waiting to see what the Republicans will do."

"Their intentions are of no concern to us whatever. Let them meet when they will. It is our desire to go into this fight on the fair and square ground of honesty and right dealing with all opposed to us."

TAMMANY MEN LOSE  
CASH ON HIGH JINKS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Tammany's sure thing players sought the race track this afternoon, encouraged to deeds of daring by the presence of Senator Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan, who brought along his money in two big bags. Sullivan had a straight tip on High Jinks in the third race, and the boys supported him with all the money they won the day before, beating High Jinks's price down to 4 to 5. High Jinks was supported by such experienced players as Chief Devery, former Police Captain O'Connor, Commissioner Sexton, Register Fromme and Thomas P. Smith.

Charentus, a 4 to 1 shot, romped home an easy winner, and Senator Sullivan returned to town without his money bags. The braves are sitting dejectedly around the hotels to-night, trying to figure out how it happened. Senator Sullivan is credited with having lost \$5,000, and Chief Devery, it is said, lost several hundred. The losers tried to keep their misfortunes secret by circulating a report that Tammany had made another "hog killing" at the track, and for a time this was believed. Mr. Croker would have none of High Jinks.

Lou Fayn as a hoodoo.

Many of the politicians trace their bad luck to the arrival here of State Superintendent of Insurance Lou Fayn. Mr. Fayn drifted in on an afternoon train with a remarkable anxiety to be interviewed, spread himself in the lobby of the United States Hotel, and gathered the reporters around him.

"Governor Black should be re-nominated," said Mr. Fayn, "and I believe he will be. He earnestly desires a re-nomination, and I think he is entitled to it as a vindication. The talk about his responsibility for the canal steal on Governor Black is all hush. That is a legacy from the administration of Mr. Black, and no more to do with that than you and I."

Mr. Fayn expressed disgust that the date of the Republican State Convention had been fixed for so late in the month as September 27. Mr. Fayn declared that the convention should have been held the first week in September, so as to afford the party ample time to render an account of its two years' stewardship and meet and reply to the criticisms of political opponents."

Mayor Van Wyck, who was expected here to-night with John F. Carroll, did not arrive. Mr. Carroll announced that he would probably not come up until tomorrow.

Mr. Carroll, who had seen Chairman Danforth, of the State Committee, in New York, in reference to the committee assembling here next Saturday, returned charged with a message from Mr. Croker. He refused to talk.

Mr. Danforth Will Oblige.

It is regarded as pretty well settled, however, that the Democratic State Committee will meet here on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. John F. Carroll, who went to New York last evening to confer with Chairman

Danforth, returned here to-night with assurance that Mr. Danforth would recognize the will of the majority and call the committee together at the time stated.

There has never been any question but that the Tammany-McLaughlin crew hold the balance of power in the committee and that the year in a position to enforce their demands at any time. Mr. Danforth recognizes the strength of the anti-Hill men in the committee, and at the proper time will testify his appreciation of the situation by yielding gracefully.

Mr. Danforth has learned by experience in the last few weeks that the fight he has been waging for Hill is a hopeless one. He has made a flying trip through the State in search of Hill proxies from members of the committee. In order to save the anti-Hill forces, he has been obliged to acknowledge himself beaten and he is not the man to stand out against the will of the majority. Mr. Danforth has his own ambition to satisfy and he will doubtless now turn his back once and for all, though reluctantly, upon Wolfert's Roost.

## Tammany Glens Gathering.

There was a great gathering of the Tammany hosts in the Grand Union Hotel lobby to-night. Former Mayor Gilroy, Congressman Sulzer, and Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feltner were the new arrivals. Mr. Croker, John F. Carroll and Senator Grady had numerous consultations. In the course of which the list of the fifty members of the State Committee was frequently referred to.

All agreed that notwithstanding their un-

der the responsibility.

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ROOM FOR MY LORD  
MAYOR OF LONDON CITY!Horatio Davies to Visit New York, the First  
Trip of Such a Civic Dignitary  
While in Office.

## Miss Davies, Daughter of London's Lord Mayor.

In his approaching visit to New York City, Horatio Davies will be accompanied by Miss Davies. She is one of a family of seven, the life they lead at home being one of genuine English country comfort.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Lord Mayor of London, Horatio Davies, and his daughter, Miss Davies, will sail for New York from Liverpool on board the White Star Line steamship Teutonic on August 18 for a short visit to America.

Mr. Davies will be the first Lord Mayor to visit America during his incumbency.

Horatio David Davies was born in London in 1842. His father was H. D. Davies, of the ward of Bishopsgate, and the son was educated at Dulwich College. He began life as an engraver's apprentice, and after serving seven years in that capacity decided that the field was not broad enough to suit his active disposition. He thereupon engaged in commercial pursuits, and became known as the proprietor of the two best paying restaurants in London—Pinn's and Crosby Hall.

In politics the Lord Mayor is a Conservative, and one of his titles is Ruling Councilor of the Medway Habitation of the Primrose League. His daughters also belong to this organization. His wife is Dame President of the Gordon Habitation, Chatham, and their eldest son, who lives in Orington, Kent, represents the league there. The Lord Mayor is a country gentleman of the true British type. His home is at Waterbury, in Kent, and the old Queen Anne mansion overlooks the quiet lakes of that region. While the husband attends to the farming of the estate, his wife superintends the gardeners.

Beside his agricultural hobby, Davies has a keen interest in collecting pictures. On his walls are canvases from the hands of Reynolds, Romney, Turner, Millais, Alma-Tadema, Rosa Bonheur and many other world-famous painters. The Lord Mayor spends his holidays usually on the sea. He takes a steamer going to some remote port, and is content to make the trip and return immediately on the next homeward bound craft. His theory is that there is no better way to get entire relaxation and rest than on the deck of a big liner.

Davies has served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Middlesex Volunteers and was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1887. In 1889 he was an Alderman, representing Bishopsgate. In 1892 he was returned to Parliament for Rochester, but was subsequently unseated on petition.

The office of Lord Mayor of London has been held by Davies since November of last year, and he is the first to have held the office since 1889. He is a retired from business some time ago and is a very rich man with large estates at Nottingham. His salary as Lord Mayor is \$50,000 for his year of office, but it usually costs a Lord Mayor another \$50,000 or \$100,000 out of his private pocket to maintain the dignity of the office.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—Congressman Cyrus A. Sulzow, when asked his opinion of holding the Philippines, said:

"Hold them! Of course we should hold them. It would be cowardly to desert them now simply to satisfy a few weak-pulsed Americans who say we cannot handle them. We Anglos can fight with a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other. Where we cannot convert he shoots. If I had my way, wherever the Stars and Stripes were once raised they never should be lowered, and the man who pulled them down would be a dead 'Injun.' Wherever an Anglo-Saxon has once set his foot civilization has set in, and there is not a man, woman or child who will not unite in saying that the country has been bettered."

Washington, Aug. 9.—The officials of the Geological Survey are of the opinion that the Philippine Islands may be rich in coal and petroleum deposits, and say that it is known that gold is to be found there. It has been decided to make an examination of the mineral deposits of the islands, and Dr. George F. Baker, of the Geological Survey, will proceed to Manila as soon as possible.

All Are Anti-Hill.

A resolution declaring that every effort would be made to defeat David B. Hill, who left the party when it needed the assistance of all its leaders, the party which made Hill leader and which honored him with the highest office in the State, was adopted. Many speeches were made, all anti-Hill. The mention of his name was roundly hissed. Incidentally Judge Titus,

Continued on Second Page.

THREE DAYS' FIGHT IN  
A RAGING  
TYPHOON.

Aguinaldo, the Rebel Chief.  
It is believed by our army at Manila that Aguinaldo acted with the Spanish in the night attack on the American lines on July 31.

900 Americans Beat  
Back 3,000 of the  
Enemy at Malate.

Believed in the Army That  
Aguinaldo Acted Treach-  
erously with Spanish.

## ONSLAUGHT IN THE NIGHT.

Withdrawal of Insurgents Had  
Left Our Right Flank  
Unprotected.

## NOW TO ATTACK MANILA.

The Monitor Monterey Has Arrived  
and Troops from Five Trans-  
ports Are Being Landed  
for the Assault.

THROUGH its special correspondent, Mr. Douglas White, the Journal was enabled to give the public yesterday morning the only story published of the fighting near Manila on the night of July 31.

Mr. White's exclusive story told in brief of the Spanish attack, the repulse by our troops and the splendid showing of the volunteers. The Journal publishes to-day more detailed accounts of the battle from its special correspondents at Manila.

The news of to-day shows that the fall of Manila was near when the Journal's special dispatch was sent. The monitor Monterey had arrived; five transports had steamed into the harbor; it remained only to land the troops from these for the bombardment by Dewey's fleet to begin conjointly with the assault by land.

The city was in dire distress; horses and dogs were being slaughtered for food; even the rich were starving.

It is believed in the American army that Aguinaldo knew of the Spanish designs, and withdrew his troops from the trenches to expose our right to an attack. In any event, the Filipinos did leave the trenches, giving us an excuse that it was their feast day, and few, if any of them, participated at all in the fighting. Aguinaldo is in more trouble with his officers, and is leading two steamers in the harbor as if preparing for a possible escape. The American troops have been forbidden to communicate in any way with the insurgents.

## Special Cable Dispatch.

By John Barrett, Former Minister to Siam,  
Now Special Journal Correspondent  
at Manila Bay.

CAVITE, MANILA BAY, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The attack on Manila awaits the landing of the American troops now in the harbor. The monitor Monterey has arrived, and Admiral Dewey more than ever the master of the situation. All the strain caused by the possibility of German interference has been removed by the arrival of the fighting monitor.

At the same time the hope that Governor-General Augustin would surrender without a fierce battle has been dispelled. Compelled by the arguments of the military officers under him, forced by the demands of the Archbishop of Manila, and perhaps prompted by the silliness of Aguinaldo and his insurgents, Augustin ordered the fierce assault on our lines during the storm of Sunday night, July 31.

Augustin Vows to Fight.  
Moreover, the Governor-General has issued his proclamation that he will defend the city to the bitter end. Still it is hoped that the failure of Sunday night's assault may lead to an easier capitulation. Of course, this battle has been the principal subject of comment in the trenches, and I send you more particulars of the engagement.

Malate is a fortified town on the road from Cavite to Manila, and it represents the closest approach of the attack on the city proper. The insurgents had invested the place and fought both there, losing many men. Then they gave way and the American forces were pushed into the place they vacated.

The Americans under General Greene entrenched themselves, threw out pickets and began a slow but systematic advance while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. On Sunday the Spaniards saw that the Americans were getting ready to land a superior force and that every few days brought them reinforcements. So an attack was ordered.

Fighting in the Typhoon.  
A typhoon had set in, the rain was descending in torrents and the night was black as a hole in the universe when 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American position on its right flank. The insurgents had withdrawn for feast day celebrations and their withdrawal left our right flank open. But a line of vigilant pickets was out, and these men fired on the Spanish advance and then retreated slowly, firing as they came in.

At once there was a great stir in camp,

## AS USUAL!

LARGEST EVER REACHED. 1,250,000  
QUARTER A DAY.  
EATER NEW YORK  
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**BIG VICTORY WON BY OUR TROOPS BEFORE MANILA.**

Spanish Loss. Over 200 Killed; 300 Wounded.

We Drove the Enemy Back with a Loss of Only Nine Killed and Forty-four Wounded—Volunteers' Brave Fight.

Special Cable to the Journal.  
Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.  
By Douglas White.

World's Largest Paper. Has been read by a story and engagement for every American and Spanish home on the night of July 31, at Manila.

The Spanish had in the attack, according to our right, lost more than 200 men, and the loss of our two hundred.

If you didn't get yesterday morning's Journal you didn't get the only story published of the victory before Manila.

The news of to-day shows that the fall of Manila was near when the Journal's special dispatch was sent. The monitor Monterey had arrived; five transports had steamed into the harbor; it remained only to land the troops from these for the bombardment by Dewey's fleet to begin conjointly with the assault by land.

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## WEATHER

FOR NEW YORK CITY:  
RAIN AND COOLER.

For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut:  
Rain and northwesterly winds.

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees, at 5 p. m.  
The lowest temperature yesterday was 72 degrees, at 4 a. m.



Privates Charles Stewart, H. Payson, Daniel O'Neil, W. Schoetz, S. Rogers, Robert Nicholson, C. Edwards, J. Winkler and Musciana Townsend.

It must be remembered that there were from 3,000 to 3,500 Spaniards in this attack and only 900 Americans, and that the Spaniards were veteran troops, while all but two companies in the defense were American volunteers, under fire for the first time. But the American victory was complete.

## Under Terrible Fire.

Then, too, the Spanish had the advantage of artillery. When the First California and the Pennsylvania reserves advanced to the support of the right wing, where the main body of Pennsylvanians were battling like heroes, they were subjected, both on the Camina Real road and the beach, to a heavy fire. But there was no flinching nor wavering.

They found that the Tenth Pennsylvania had but four rounds of ammunition remaining when the reserves brought up fresh supplies. The Spaniards, and, by a rush, gone 150 yards through and under the right flank when the Regulars of the Third Artillery, armed as infantrymen, pushed them back in confusion, the Pennsylvanians and Utah Battery aiding gallantly in the work.

## Astor Battery in Hard Luck.

The Astor battery tried its best to get into action, but its ammunition was useless. It had been wet during a capsize at the landing, and in the fearful downpour of the storm would not explode.

After the attack on the right wing, which began at 11 o'clock at night, had been repulsed, the second Spanish attack at 2 o'clock in the morning was directed against our left wing. After heavy minutes of fighting the enemy was again beaten off, and the rain seemed to be so heavy as to make further attack impossible.

But at 3:30 a. m. the battle was resumed at longer range. Spanish sharpshooters firing from the trees, and the batteries firing constantly, using brass-coated bullets. The Americans, soaked and powder-stained, stuck to their guns for fourteen hours without relief.

The hospital of the Pennsylvanians, 200 yards in the rear of their line, was constantly under fire and riddled by bullets. No lights were there, or none could be shown, and the accommodations were entirely inadequate.

The Spaniards resumed firing on the night of August 1, but the battle had by that time settled down into an artillery duel.

Spanish shells killed William Sprague, of the First Colorado, and wounded Private Fred Field, of the First California, and Private Edward Zachary, of the Colorado Regiment.

On the night of the 2d, there was some desultory firing. Private Lewis, of the First Nebraska, was killed and another private of the same regiment was wounded. This ended the battle, though nightly skirmishes